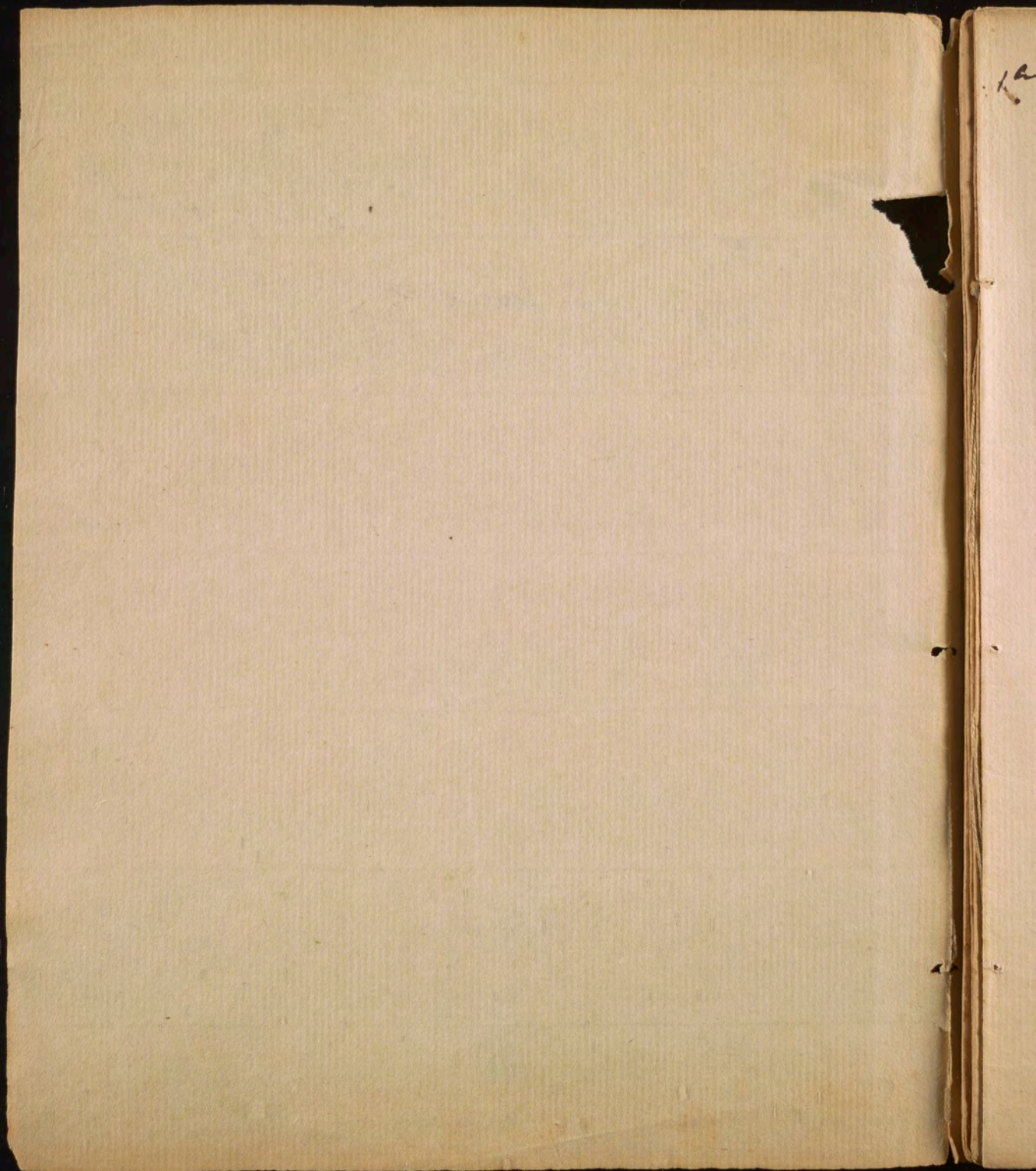


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F. 21

of the Diseases & Disorders of the
Organs of ~~Speech~~ Voice & Speech.
of the Disorders of the Lungs & Omentum.



121
1
Of the Diseases & Disorders of the Organs
of Speech

Hoarseness.

This distressing Disease of ^{the} Trachea, and
Glottis is induced by the following Causes.

1 A tumor in the Trachea. I have seen
two instances of hoarseness from this
Cause. In one of them the tumor finally
became so large as to obstruct expiration,
and thereby to induce death. In the other,
the tumor suppurated, and induced a
tracheal consumption which likewise
terminated fatally.

2 Ulcer in the Trachea ~~and~~ or upon
the glottis.

V It occurred ^{prevalence of} ~~in the~~ during the yellow
fever of 1797 in many persons who
had no other sign of indisposition,

3 Lophi or Calcareous Mutton in the Trachia formed probably from secreted coagulable lymph.

4 a Dyspepsia in the Trachia and edges of the Glottis from the defect of mucus upon those parts. This is often transient as in Catarrhs, ^V but it is often permanent, as in hard drinkers and in pulmonary Consumption. It sometimes occurs in the last stage of Dysentery, - But it now and then exists unconnected with any other disease. I have known ^{an} ~~one~~ instance of its alternating with head ach. It is much influenced by the weather, and the state of the Skin. I have known it for years to come on in cold, & go off in warm weather in a gentleman

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in this City.

The Remedies for it should be suited to its causes.

1 If there be reason to suspect that it is occasioned by a tumor in the Trachea, which may be known by a sensation like a puncture with a pin, it must be opened by a lancet thrust between the ~~very~~ rings of the Trachea.

2 If from an Abscess or Ulcer ^{or Tophi,} the remedy should be a ~~salivation~~.

3 If it arise from a Dryness in the Trachea or Glottis, ~~the remedy~~ especially if it be induced by the weather, the remedies should be general and local bleeding - blisters to the throat - emetics - and a ~~salivation~~ ^{use} is indicated by the ~~the efficacy of emetics must be obvious~~.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.]

for this sympathy of the Trachea
with the Stomach. with these ^{remedies} ~~in~~

the Vapor of horseradish boiled in vine-
-sugar and water should be inhaled into
the lungs. a powder composed of Spuma-
-coti loaf sugar, oil of Aniseed & Spirit of
hartshorn intimately mixed, and licked
frequently with the tongue has been
useful in removing this disease. I once
knew an instance in which a hoarse-
-ness of long continuance was suddenly
cured by the patient taking a bad cold.
The inflammation of the Trachea, and
Glottis in this case probably removed the
stricture of their vessels.

2 Aphonia is induced by Chronic fevers,
and by Catarrh. It is ^{induced in these cases by} a paralysis of
~~the~~ one or more of the Organs of
Speech, and most generally of the Glottis.

Its Remedies should be emetics,
Blisters, Electricity, and a faradisation.
Hallowing down the throat has once
cured it. —

Stammering

Is a convulsive motion of the muscles
which move the Glottis, tongue & Lips. It
sometimes affects all three of these parts,
but more generally but two, or but one
of them. The disease is guttural, lingual
or labial according to the parts, or part that
is affected. The Guttural may be known by
the difficulty with which the letters R. and

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It are pronounced, when they are the ini-
 -tials of a word. The lingual may be known
 by the difficulty with which the letter L
 is pronounced, and the labial by the dif-
 -ficulty with which the letters B & P are
 pronounced when they are the initials of
 a word. When all those letters are pronounced
 with difficulty, the disease is seated in all
 the three constituents Organs of Speech.
 It is ^{imposed} ~~excited~~ in all those parts by predis-
 -posing debility and excitability. I have
~~known two instances in which it~~
~~was responded by the temporary tone~~
~~imparted to the Organs of Speech by~~
~~the excitement of an acute fever.~~

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the date of admission is given in parentheses. The names are given in full, and the date of admission is given in full. The names are given in full, and the date of admission is given in full.

1. John Smith (1845)
2. James Brown (1846)
3. William Jones (1847)
4. Thomas White (1848)
5. Robert Black (1849)
6. Henry Green (1850)
7. George Grey (1851)
8. Charles Gold (1852)
9. Edward Silver (1853)
10. John Steel (1854)
11. James Wood (1855)
12. William Iron (1856)
13. Thomas Lead (1857)
14. Robert Tin (1858)
15. Henry Copper (1859)
16. George Brass (1860)
17. Charles Zinc (1861)
18. Edward Nickel (1862)
19. John Cobalt (1863)
20. James Manganese (1864)
21. William Potassium (1865)
22. Thomas Sodium (1866)
23. Robert Calcium (1867)
24. Henry Magnesium (1868)
25. George Barium (1869)
26. Charles Strontium (1870)
27. Edward Bismuth (1871)
28. John Antimony (1872)
29. James Arsenic (1873)
30. William Phosphorus (1874)
31. Thomas Sulfur (1875)
32. Robert Selenium (1876)
33. Henry Tellurium (1877)
34. George Iodine (1878)
35. Charles Bromine (1879)
36. Edward Chlorine (1880)
37. John Fluorine (1881)
38. James Hydrogen (1882)
39. William Oxygen (1883)
40. Thomas Nitrogen (1884)
41. Robert Carbon (1885)
42. Henry Silicon (1886)
43. George Boron (1887)
44. Charles Aluminum (1888)
45. Edward Magnesium (1889)
46. John Zinc (1890)
47. James Iron (1891)
48. William Steel (1892)
49. Thomas Silver (1893)
50. Robert Gold (1894)
51. Henry Copper (1895)
52. George Brass (1896)
53. Charles Zinc (1897)
54. Edward Nickel (1898)
55. John Cobalt (1899)
56. James Manganese (1900)

The Remedies for this disease should be accommodated to the ~~injured~~ organ, or organs of speech that are affected, and they should all be of a stimulating nature. The following facts prove the propriety of this remark.

1 Demosthenes the famous Orator of Greece was afflicted with this disease in early life. He cured it by speaking to the waves of the sea when they were agitated by the wind, and by holding pebbles in his mouth. The former gave tone to the glottis, - the latter to the tongue, in which parts his disease was seated.

2 It was cured in a son of Dr Darwin's

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by sending him from home at twelve years of age, and obliging him to learn the french language. The exertions of all the three organs of Speech is necessary to pronounce the words of a new language, many of which being difficult to English ~~organs~~ men, gave tone to those organs and thus cured him.

3 Dr Darwin ~~Hooker~~ who stammered when sober, spoke fluently when under the influence of strong drink. I know a Gentleman in this city in whom a few extra glasses of wine have the same effect, in the same disease. The liquor in both these cases imparted a temporary tone

to the organs of speech in which the predis-
-posing debility to the disease existed.

4 The disease is at all times suspended by
singing, laughing, and speaking slowly.
Of this I could mention several instances.

The late Rev^d D^r Rodgers of New York was cured
~~by the~~ of hammering wholly in the
pulpit, by slow speaking, bordering ^{upon} with
a tone which approached to music.

All these remedies act only by giving
tone to the organs of speech.

5 I have known two instances in which the
disease was suspended by the temporary tone
~~an excitement~~ given to the organs of speech
by the excitement of an acute fever.

It was suspended in George 3rd of Ireland

6 The disease is always increased by
Anger and terror.

7 It is sometimes acquired by imita-
-tion.

151 During his paroxysms of madness.

✓

From these facts we are led to suggest the following Remedies for this disease

- 1 If the Glottis only be affected what would be the effect of Blisters, and shocks of Electricity applied to the Larynx, in addition to ^{one of} the remedies that cured De-mosshomes - that is hallowing?
- 2 If the tongue only be affected ^{what} would be the effect of polished Substances kept constantly in the mouth ~~by the~~ ^{as} smooth pebbles: or pieces of polished metal?
- 3 If the seat of the disease be in the lips what would be the effect of inflaming them by mild irritants of any kind?

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines appearing more prominent than others. The overall impression is that of a historical document, possibly a letter or a journal entry.]

4) If but two of the organs of speech be affected, or all of them, ^{what} would be the effect of employing all the remedies I have suggested for each of them?

As a palliative remedy for this disease Dr Darwin advises, ~~not~~ always to avoid an attempt to pronounce the first syllable of a word that contains any of the letters that excite it. Thus if the disease be seated in the Glottis, ^{it should be necessary to pronounce} and the words Religion, or happiness ^{the words} ~~should never~~ Pity & felicity should be substituted to them. If the disease be seated in the tongue, and it should be necessary to pronounce the word done, the word affection should be preferred to it, & if it be seated in lips, & ~~the~~ it should

V In this manner the Rev^d Jos: Smith
a celebrated ~~pamphlet~~ Clergyman in
the London ^{who was affected with} ~~concealed his~~ Stammering,
~~by means~~ concealed it from his
Audience by always substituting
~~words to the~~ synonymous words to
those he could not utter without
discussing his disease.

It be necessary to pronounce the words beauti-
-ful, ~~and~~ or prudent, the words handsome
 and discreet should be chosen instead of
 them, to convey the ideas of those ^{body} ~~for~~
 and mental qualities. If the disease be
 seated in ^{two or in} all the Organs ^{of speech} the same care-
 -tion should be extended to all the words
 that begin with letters or syllables that
 cannot be uttered without stammering.

As the disease is increased by anger &
 terror, ~~both~~ the exciting causes of both
 ought to be carefully avoided, and as it
 is sometimes acquired by imitation,
 young persons should be carefully separated
 from the persons who are affected ^{with it}. It
 is most apt to be acquired, where the

Subject of it ~~is beauty~~ has other qualities
that are of an estimable nature.

There is one more fact connected with
the history of this disease, ~~that you will~~ ^{more extraordi-}
~~be with~~ - many than any that has been
mentioned, and that is, persons who are
affected with it, are ~~even~~ sometimes igno-
-rant of it. ~~I doubt~~ of this I have heard
of one, and known another instance.
A ~~gentleman~~ ^{physician} in Maryland who was
once my pupil was much affected with this
disease. Some ~~years~~ ^{time} ago After he left me,
he brought a daughter of a pleasant little
girl of about 12 years old to our city to
be placed in a boarding school. This little
girl stammered ^{very} ~~as much as her father~~
in speaking. ~~She~~ Her father menti-
-oned it to

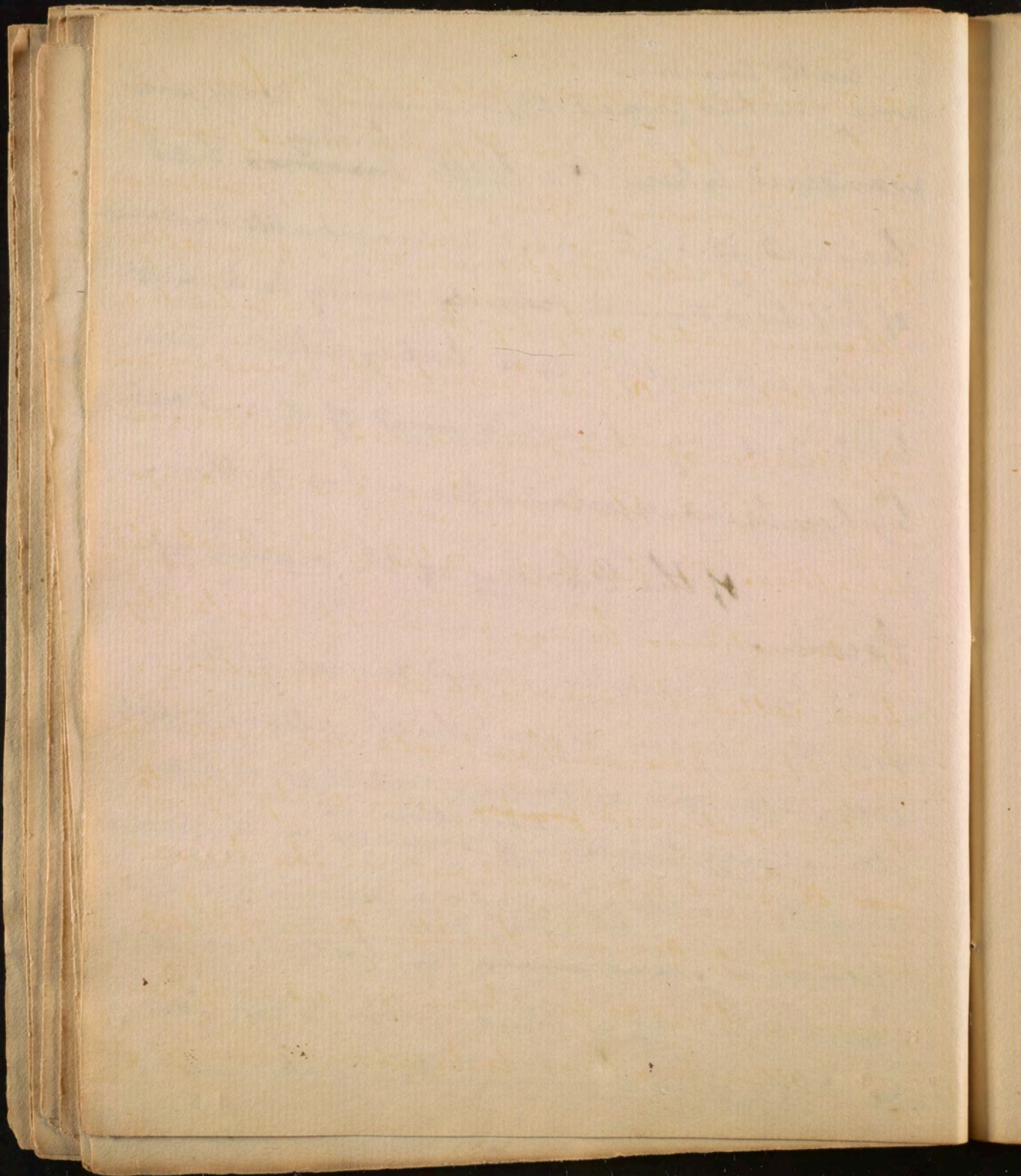
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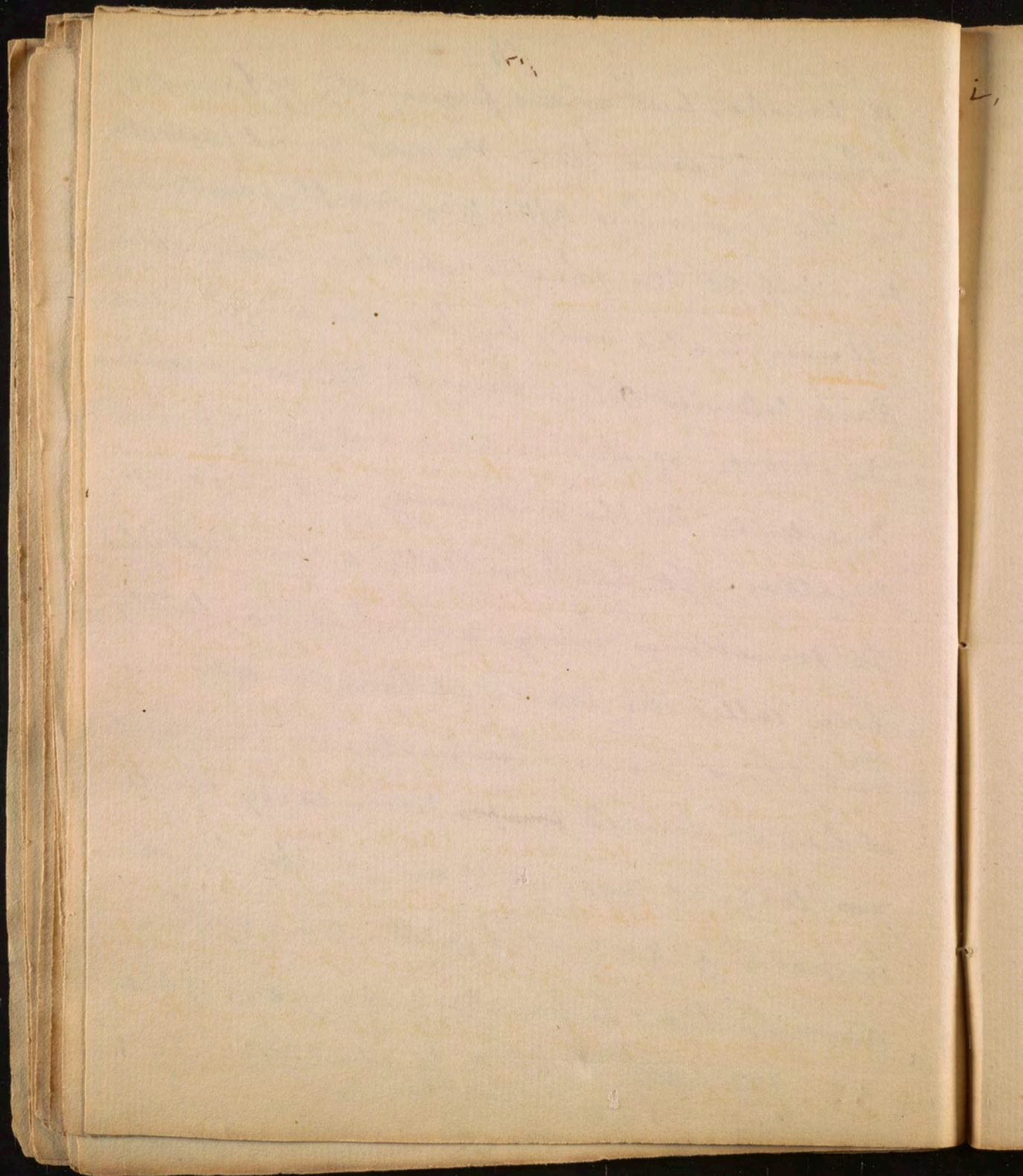
he ^{was} in his usual hammering way, and wondered where the little ^{boy} ~~boy~~ had learned it. A more remarkable instance of self deception is ~~scarcely~~ rarely to be met with, especially - to a bodily defect. The little girl was happily cured of it, and only by her being separated from her father.

Of the Disorders of the Organs of Speech.

I have already mentioned several of them, but there is one more which seldom affects either the voice or speech, and that is a pre-natural secretion ^{excretion} of mucus in the Larynx. Sometimes it assumes a puriform appearance, and again in both cases it is sometimes of a black color. This color is often induced by inhaling the smoke



of candles, but more frequently of lamps,
 - hence it has been observed most frequently
 in the morning after passing the previous
 evening at the theatre which is generally
 illuminated only by lamps in which a
 dark coloured oil is burnt. The most copious
 discharge of this mucous and puriform
 matter is in the morning, and in damp
 weather. It has been called a Tracheal Gleet.
 It sometimes brings on what has lately
 been called the Tracheal Consumption,
 but I have known three instances in which
 it has continued ~~for~~ from early life to
~~as~~ a great age without in the least
 impairing general health. One of these
 persons lived to be above 80 years of age.
 The other two lived to be above seventy.



I have known two persons in whom this
 glut was ungular and external - that
 is they had a constant discharge from a
 small aperture ^{upon} ~~in~~ the trachea which resem-
~~-bled~~ - bled in every respect the matters which
 were hawked up from it, and discharged from
 the mouth. One of them was in ~~an~~ ^{the}
 classmate of mine at a school in Westport-
 tingham in Maryland. I do not know
 that it communicated with the trachea,
 but it was generally said that it did. This
 classmate enjoyed good health, had no cough,
 and died in the year 1807 about 60 years
 of age. His death was induced by large
 tumors in his neck, perhaps induced by
 the stoppage of the discharge upon his
 Trachea.

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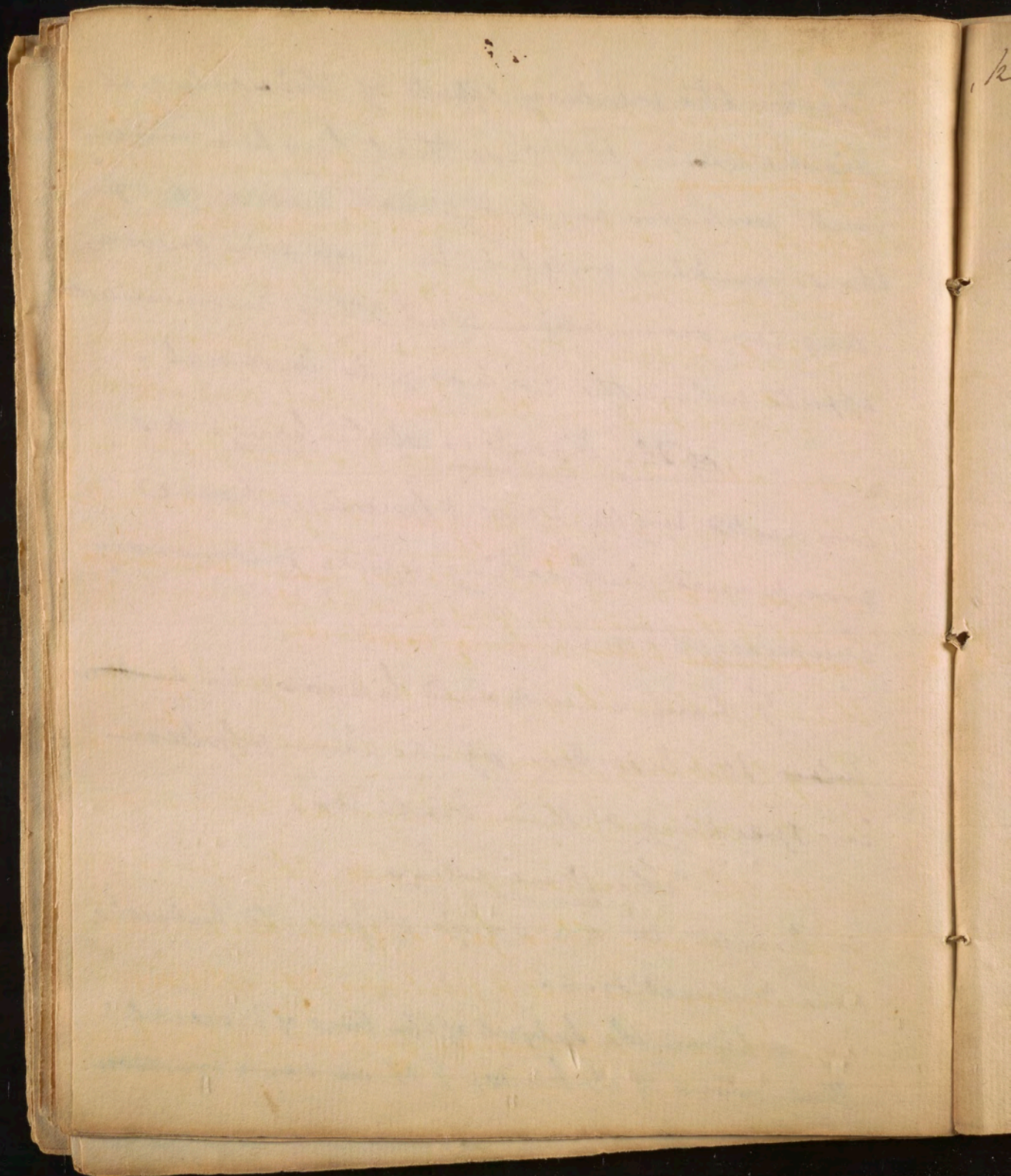
From the salutary effects of this external discharge in the case that has been mentioned, perhaps an artificial discharge of the same kind might be useful in preventing Consumption and other inconvenient effects when the discharge is internal.

Of the Disorders of the Lungs as connected with Voice & Speech I have mentioned in treating upon pulmonary Consumption.

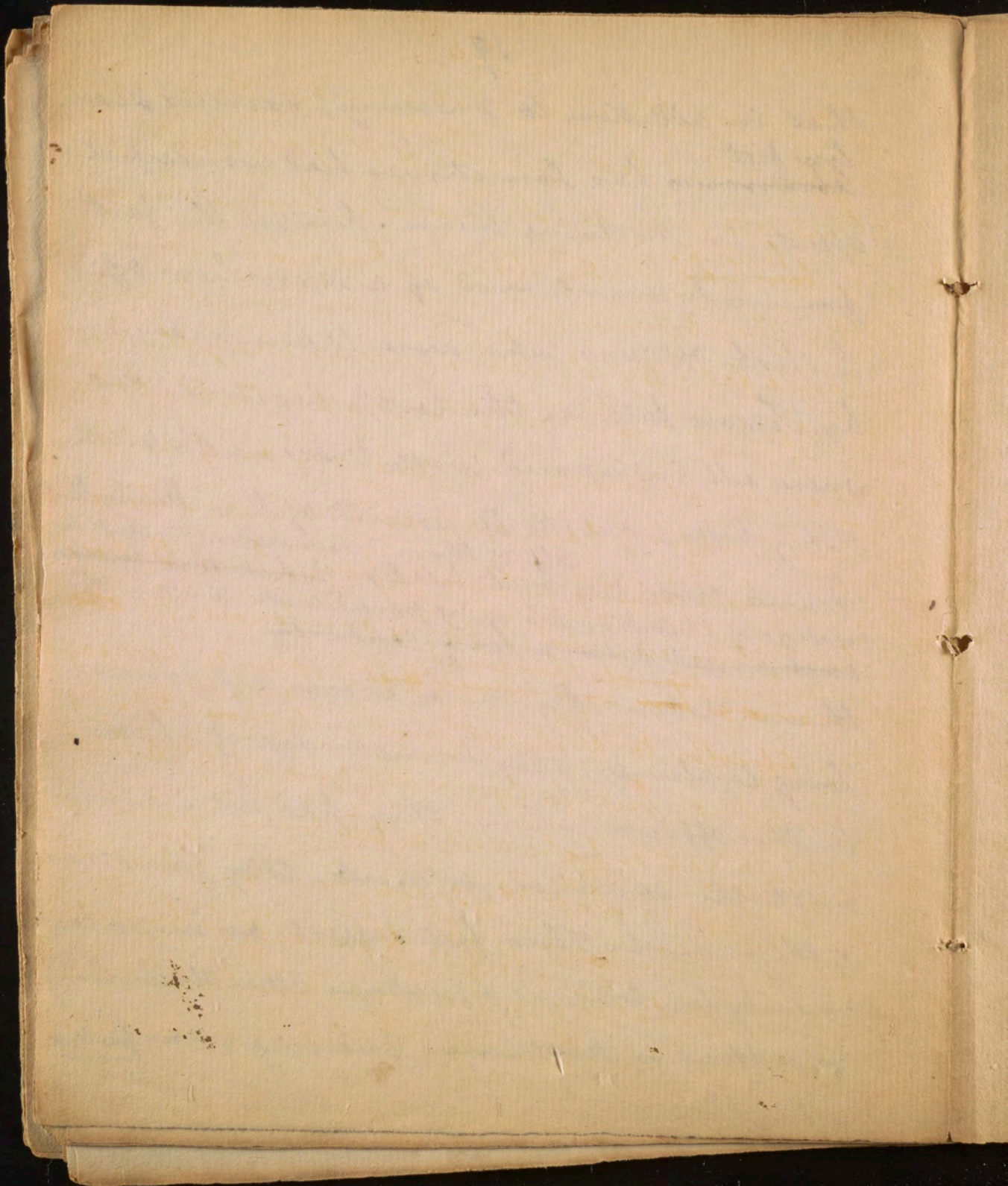
I have mentioned likewise in ~~another~~ place the Disorders of the Liver & Spleen in speaking of their Diseases.

The Venæ portæ is subject to an excess of fat, to tubercles, and Obstructions.

Upon the Subject of the Cure of Visceral Obstructions of all kinds, I shall barely mention



that in addition to mercury, exercise & baths,
^{by diet}
~~Abstinence~~ has sometimes had wonderful
effects in resolving them. Recollect the fact
formerly mentioned of a number of
British Officers who were taken prisoners
by Tippoo in the East Indies, and who
were all indisposed with Visceral Obstructions.
They were fed with a pound of Rice daily &
^{all of them recovered, without a}
drank nothing but water. ~~When they were~~
~~erectage of their disorder being perceptible to any of~~
~~exchanged after a long Captivity~~
them. When they were exchanged after a
long Captivity, they found most of their
brother officers whom they had left indisposed
with the same Complaints, they found most
of them dead. This fact suggests an important
remedy for Visceral & perhaps other Obstructions,
and that is Abstinence bordering upon fasting.



I compared the Lymphatics in our Physiologists
 Swine that fed upon the filth of our streets. I
 have said that the Lymphatics become hungry
 in ~~fasting~~ ^{fasting}. We see this in Dropsies in which
 they absorb water, and in fevers in which they
 absorb fat. By the same means may they not
 be let loose upon all other matters in the body
 that are redundant in quantity or of an offen-
 -sive quality. I have often seen tumours subsided
 disappear during a Chronic fever. Even Bubbles
 have thus vanished from our senses. In ~~all~~
 employing ^{simple} this remedy, it will be necessary
~~to give a very~~ ^{very} ~~and reduced diet~~, it will be necessary
 -ry chiefly to abstract not only ^{very} nourishing
 Aliment, but to open its quantity. A little
 salted meat or fish, and a few tonic medicines
 may be given at the same time in order to
 preserve the tone of the stomach & bowels.
 The Lymphatics are too criss, and too glutinous
 to blunt their Appetites by feeding upon either
 of them.

